

U.S.C. §§ 901, *et seq.*, and dismissed without prejudice the California Civil Procedure Code § 377.61 claim.

Plaintiffs now move to remand this matter to state court. (Doc. 55.) They explain in their motion that they are moving for an order remanding this action to state court "in order to allow Plaintiffs to pursue their supplemental state law claims after a previous Order of his court appears to have eliminated any federal claims and a basis for Plaintiffs to maintain subject matter jurisdiction." (Pls.' Mot. 2:2–5.) Under 28 U.S.C. § 1447, the district court may remand a case to state court *after removal* "[i]f at any time before final judgment it appears that the district court lacks subject matter jurisdiction." 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). This action was not removed from state court, thus the Court lacks the authority to remand it. *See id.* Plaintiffs do not provide any authority that permits the district court to remand a case to state court that originated in federal court. Thus, the Court construes Plaintiffs' motion as a voluntary dismissal under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2).

In light of the foregoing, the Court **DISMISSES WITHOUT PREJUDICE** this action in its entirety under Rule 41(a)(2) so that Plaintiffs may pursue their state-law claims in state court. The Clerk of the Court shall close this case.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: April 4, 2013

22 COPY TO:

HON. DAVID H. BARTICK UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

24 ALL PARTIES/COUNSEL

12cv371

United States District Court Judge

¹ Plaintiffs' interpretation of the Court's previous order appears to be correct that the Court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction over this case. Lack of subject-matter jurisdiction may also serve as a basis for dismissing this action. *See Grupo Dataflux v. Atlas Global Grp., L.P.*, 541 U.S. 567, 593 (2004) (quoting *United States v. S. Cal. Edison Co.*, 300 F. Supp. 2d 964, 972 (E.D. Cal. 2004)).